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The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:  
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**To Correspondents.**  
A. F. Frisbie's Mills.—Thank you for the twenty subscribers. Remittance by mail is preferable to the other mode mentioned.  
PLAGIARISM.—Several pieces of poetry, purporting to be original, and sent to us for publication, were stolen. One piece is copied almost verbatim from two poems of Miss Landon; and others are as sure as we have seen before. We know of nothing meaner than this kind of theft, and but one consideration deters us from naming the author of the deception.

**Mr. Marshall, the Whig Candidate for Governor, and Beckwith, the Defaulter.**

The State Journal of the 13th copies the article which recently appeared in the State Sentinel, from the Lagrange Democrat, and appends thereto nearly two columns of comment.

The gist of this commentary consists in a round denial of any dishonest connection between Mr. Marshall and Beckwith. A denial of this kind may perhaps be very safely made, because, so far as we know, there is nothing more than circumstantial evidence to lead one to infer that Mr. Marshall's dealings with Beckwith were such as cannot be justified by patriotic feeling and integrity of purpose.

But before we enter upon the merits of the question as concerns Mr. Marshall, we beg the indulgence of our readers to notice the preliminary remarks of the Journal. It commences by saying:

"We were in hopes that the approaching election would have been permitted to pass off without a resort to that personal detraction and total disregard for truth, heretofore so disgracefully pursued on similar occasions in this State. In this, however, we have been disappointed. The above article has dissipated such expectations. So successful has been the use of such means, in times past, that those who are determined to succeed, regardless of the mode by which it is accomplished, will not abandon it. It is now apparent that the flood-gates of falsehood are again to be opened and the land to be again covered with the slanderer's venom. Well, if it must be so, let it come! For a time, those who pursue such a course may be successful—but, a retribution will at last overtake them in shame and contempt. The people will not always suffer those whose names may come before them for their sufferings, to be slandered down."

We deprecate the resort to "personal detraction," and a "disregard for truth," as much as the Journal can. We have never intentionally been guilty of either, and do not intend to be. If we unwittingly do commit an act of injustice, we are ready to repair it, and we have gone so far as to give our bitterest enemies a chance to defend themselves, and assail us, through our own columns, when we have impeached their official or political integrity. But these considerations do not and should not prevent proper investigation of the merits or demerits of any person who becomes a candidate, especially for the most exalted office in the State. We have a right to enquire who and what he is, and whether he is worthy of the high trust which he seeks; and we have a right to present the results of such an inquiry to the consideration of the people. In so doing, we do not mean to infringe even the courtesies of life, unless compelled to do so in self-defence.

But the Journal, it seems to us, is still further mistaken in supposing the article from the Lagrange Democrat to be the first resort to personal detraction, even if it be as vile in matter of fact as the Journal represents it to be. Has the Journal forgotten the taunts of Whig papers in relation to Gov. Whitcomb's subscription to the Jackson Monument, and to other matters, strictly private and personal, and that have been freely made by the Whig press? Its memory certainly cannot be so treacherous. The Journal goes on to say—

"We must confess we were surprised to find such an article as that from the 'Lagrange Democrat' copied into the Sentinel." A few months ago there appeared an article in the same paper, in relation to the Editors of the Sentinel, which, it seems to us, should have precluded them from commencing any thing appearing in the editorial columns of that paper."

Perhaps the effect would have been such as the Journal would suppose natural, had we not forgotten, until thus reminded of it, the abusive paragraph of the Lagrange Democrat, referred to. At the time, we ordered a discontinuance of that paper from our exchange list, as well as another which copied and approved the paragraph; but it seems the order was not executed on the Democrat. But if that injury had not escaped the memory of the writer of this, it would hardly we think have deterred us from copying any article, from the same quarter, which we might suppose of public interest. We have never, and shall never make our paper the mere organ of our private grievances, or an instrument of private vengeance. And the Journal continues—

"We were equally surprised at the remarks made by the Editors of the Sentinel, in introducing it to the notice of their readers. It is true that full credence is not given to the statements of the Democrat; yet, it is said, they are 'mainly, if not entirely, true.' It being thus conceded that a portion of them were not true, would it not have comported more with candor which should characterize a leading paper, had the Sentinel pointed them out? Can it be that the Editors of that paper determined not to do so from a consciousness that if it were done, the charges would not have the effect contemplated by those who first gave them publicity?"

What we precisely said was, that "we believed the statements to be mainly, if not entirely, true." And we meant just exactly what we said and nothing more. We try to be very careful about remarks of this nature. Consequently, the Journal has no right to say that we "conceded a portion of them were not true." If we had studied brevity less, perhaps we should have specified those points which we had in our mind when we penned the sentence: such for instance, as that which speaks of a portion of Gov. Noble's report having been suppressed by a Whig caucus, and of the supposed conversation between Mr. Marshall and the then editors of the Journal,—which the Journal now positively and authoritatively denies. These matters were comparatively unimportant; and we did not endorse them in any way, because, even if true, they are not matters of record, and are very difficult of proof, and only serve to give an adroit apologist an opportunity for making irrelevant issues by which to throw a cloud of doubt over the main facts. The main or principal facts asserted, were all that we cared about discussing; and we were perfectly willing to give Mr. Marshall, in advance, the benefit of the qualified expression which we used.

The Journal denies that Mr. Marshall has assailed Gov. Whitcomb for signing the "Land Fraud" bill. Then we have very much misapprehended certain papers in the Southern portion of the State; for we think it has been so represented by some of them. This is a matter for their consideration.

Having disposed of us, the Journal devotes its attention directly to the article of the Lagrange Democrat. It says:

"We assert it as our belief, founded on circumstances within our knowledge, and upon certain internal evidences, that the article copied from the Lagrange Democrat originated in this city, and that its authorship is with Gov. Whitcomb himself. It is not at all probable that the Editor of a paper whose efforts have not heretofore extended beyond the chronicling of neighborhood occurrences, should, unprompted, thus take the lead in the warfare of detraction which seems to have been determined upon."

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

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[Volume V:—Number 48.]

Now we just as positively and unequivocally assert our belief, "founded on circumstances within our knowledge," and upon the internal evidence furnished by the article itself, that it did not originate in this city; and that, so far from being the work of the Governor, he never saw it, if he has seen it at all, until he saw it in the State Sentinel. It is not at all probable, if the Governor chose to write articles of the kind, that he would send them for publication to a paper, "whose efforts," according to the Journal, "have not heretofore extended beyond the chronicling of neighborhood occurrences," not at all. He would of course send them to papers which possessed the largest circulation and the most influence; not to one hardly known out of its own neighborhood. This is self-evident, and of course the "belief" of the Journal is not worth a great deal. But matters not who wrote the article. Nobody cares about its authorship. The only question is, does it state the truth? This the Journal denies. It says:

"But, whoever may be the writer, we pronounce his statements, so far as they implicate the conduct of Mr. Marshall, to be infamously false. Let us examine them. The very caption of the article is intended to create a false impression. A plain infidel brick house, inferior to many farm-houses in Northern Indiana, is denominated 'J. G. Marshall's Palace at the Deep Diggings.' The groveling spirit of the demagogue is seen in this miserable cant. The people are to be told that Mr. Marshall resides in a 'palace' and is, therefore, unsuited to be Governor of the State."

If to speak of the house obtained by Marshall from Beckwith as a fine house, or, if you please, a "palace," is indicative of a "groveling spirit," "demagogism" and "miserable cant," then the Journal should first manifest its wrath upon the late Gov. Noble, for he described the house in his official report to the Legislature in these words:

"The land and fine house on the hill, estimated at \$5,500."

Now men's notions as to what constitutes a "palace" differ. The Journal may think that a house which costs only five thousand and five hundred dollars, is an "inferior" residence, but we should think it a superior one. We don't know how many "farm-houses" there may be in Northern Indiana, whose value exceeds this, but there are certainly very few in Central or Southern Indiana. All we have to say is, that if we owned such a house, and land to match, we should not consider ourselves so poor as the Journal represents Mr. Marshall to be. We should feel so rich that we should not covet the salary of the Governor, to say the least. Gov. Noble's judgment on a matter of this kind, is not to be lightly set aside. He had seen a good many fine houses in various parts of the country, and possessed a taste so well cultivated that few would venture to call it in question; this, together with the costs of Beckwith's building—\$5,500—is pretty conclusive to us, that neither Gov. Noble, nor the Lagrange Democrat, are very obnoxious to the Journal's censure. The Journal, very properly asking pardon of its readers for noticing this point, then proceeds to take up what it calls the main charges,—that is, the question of how Mr. Marshall came by the house, fine or not fine.

It states that Beckwith did not, as asserted, make out the estimate of the cost of the M. and I. railroad, but that it was made by Williams, the chief engineer, and therefore the statement that Marshall "fought for appropriations according to Beckwith's estimate," is untrue. It admits, however, that Marshall, with a majority of the Legislature, voted for appropriations under Williams's estimate, but says he had nothing to do with the disbursements.

It admits that Beckwith, the Whig Resident Engineer, swindled the State out of about fifteen thousand dollars; but says that the assertion that Marshall was "cheek-by-jowl" with Beckwith, is false in every particular. That it was not until Beckwith's arrest that Marshall had any intercourse with him, and then only such as is necessary between client and counsel. All this is comparatively of little importance. We could, with propriety perhaps, have passed it all over without comment, to come to the main issue embraced in the following paragraph. But we were desirous to let our readers see all the arguments, denials and admissions of the Journal, and are sorry only that we could not find room to-day for all its comments in its own language.

Having previously quoted from Gov. Noble's Report of 1839-40, a statement of the frauds of Beckwith, the Journal says:

"It will be seen by the report of Gov. Noble, above quoted, that no steps could be taken to prevent Beckwith from selling property, which it was supposed had been acquired in the manner above described. His brother became the purchaser, from whom Mr. Marshall bought the property named in Gov. Noble's report, and for which he paid a fair equivalent. Had Mr. Marshall's purchases been otherwise than a bona fide transaction, who so ignorant as not to know that the property could have been secured to the State? and who so stupid as to suppose it would have been done? The charge carries with it evidence of its truth."

Gov. Noble says, that there was no "summary mode" provided by law to prevent Beckwith from disposing of the property which he had stolen from the State. He accordingly transferred a large amount to his brother, and from this brother of the swindling Beckwith, the Journal says Mr. Marshall bought the property, and paid for it a fair equivalent.

Now the truth of this last assertion, is the all-important matter. There is no doubt that Beckwith swindled the State; none that he transferred the plunder to his brother; none that Marshall acted as his legal adviser and defender against the State; none that the State was chiseled out of the plundered property; none that Beckwith miraculously escaped; and not only all this, but there is as little dispute, that not only was the State cheated and swindled, and Beckwith cleared, but the bill which he had given to appear for trial, was subsequently released also! Thus the swindler of the State and his friends escaped just responsibility and punishment; Marshall got a large share of the plundered property, which it is said he paid for; while the poor State was chiseled out of not only the original amount of the stolen property, but subjected to bills of costs, not yet ended, for the case is yet under consideration, in relation to some point, in the Supreme Court!

Now the mere assertion of the Journal, unsupported by the slightest particle of proof, may be satisfactory to the public, as to the real state of the case; but it certainly is not so to us. If Mr. Marshall did not pay a full and fair equivalent for the property which he got of Beckwith's brother; or if there was fraud in the conveyance by Beckwith to his brother; then the State is still legally entitled to the property out of which it was undoubtedly cheated. This is a question which we desire to see tested in some other way than by the mere denial or assertion of the Journal. Our reasons for this, we will give in another article. This is already too long.

## War News.

We have papers from New Orleans to the 7th inst., and the Louisville Daily Democrat to the 13th, from which we condense the following items of news.

Galveston dates to the 2d have been received. The *Citizen* of that date says:

We understand that the U. S. schooner Flirt was endeavoring to get over the bar into the Brazos Santiago, in order to co-operate more effectively in the defence of the depot and position at the mouth of the river. Capt. Sympton, of the Flirt, was assisting in the object, having taken off some of the Flirt's guns, in order to reduce her draught of water. The steamer Mammouth left Friday, the 1st inst., for Brazos Santiago, with a number of volunteers for the army under Gen. Taylor. The short time of her stay was not sufficient for many who desire to go to get ready; but others will doubtless soon follow. Gen. Johnson has just reached town. He is a soldier in whom our citizens have confidence as a leader, and can doubtless raise a company or two in Galveston. We doubt not a general and immediate turn-out of the hardy and experienced citizen soldiers of Western Texas, to be followed by the whole State, as rapidly as the occasion which demands their services shall become known. Gen. Taylor has not cried "Wolf!" until he has seen the animal, and those who go need not fear disappointment in finding the wily beast, as ample opportunity will doubtless present itself to those who desire to do so, on the other side of the Rio Grande, if not on this.

Gen. Taylor's camp extends about four miles along the river bank—two miles above, and two miles below Matamoros. The entrenchment to erect it required twenty-three hundred men for thirty days. It is made of sand, and covered over with twigs woven together like basket work, surrounded by a very wide and deep ditch. The walls of the magazine, in the interior of the fortification, are formed of pork barrels filled with sand, seven tier thick, four tier high, covered with timber, in which sand is piled ten or twelve feet. Twelve heavy pieces of ordnance are so placed as to command the town of Matamoros. Five hundred men could defend the fortification against any force the Mexicans could bring against it at present.

The accounts from the melancholy news given as to the fate of Col. Crose. He was found dead, entirely stripped and wounded as before stated. New Orleans is at all times a military city; but at the present it would seem to be an encampment. Every square has its tents—every public building is decked with flags. The drum and fife are playing merrily in the streets, and the whole population is as bustling as a swarm of bees without a queen. Proclamations, orders, head quarters, bounties, and muskets are the order of the day.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 7th, says:

Yesterday the business of volunteering assumed a tangible form in the way of business, and enabled us to give something like the actual number which may be considered ready. Lieut. Beauregard, U. S. A., and Gen. Rowley, Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, have now "mustered into the service" of the United States, seven companies, which, including others, amount to about 500 men. These companies received the Banners soon after being "mustered," and are commanded by Captains H. C. T. Jones, B. B. C. S. Hunt, Stockton, Strawbridge, and Glynn. The roll not having been furnished to Head Quarters in proper form, prevents us from entering into detail at this time.

Other companies are nearly ready, and will probably be mustered this morning; but from all we can learn the whole number of names now on hand, does not exceed 1,500. A draft, unless volunteering more spirited, must be resorted to, to make up the requisition.

Tents were pitched at an early hour in Lafayette Square yesterday, in which the officers of several of our volunteer companies were busily employed taking down the names of brave honest, but humble fellows, who at the first call joined their country's standard. Ah, the poor man's right to deposit his vote in the ballot box may be by some disputed, but the privilege of fighting the battles of his country is seldom denied him by his more wealthy townsmen.

Gen. Persif Smith has been appointed to the chief command in Louisiana. About 180 regulars probably reached Point Isabel on the 3d. If the place were attacked before that time, it is probable that the fortifications at that place were completed on the 19th ult. so that they were in readiness for an enemy so far as fortifications are concerned.

The Picayune publishes the subjoined letter from an authentic and credible source. It furnishes the most accurate and reliable information we have yet seen in regard to the brush between Captain Harden and the Mexicans:

CAMP OTTOMI MATAMOROS, April 23, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: Knowing that in the present excited state of the public mind as regards our Mexican affairs, and the welfare of our little army, that most exaggerated reports creep into the public prints, thereby carrying with them sorrow and anxiety into the bosoms of the friends and relations of many officers, I deem it my duty to give you a hasty but correct account of the capture of Capt. Thornton and a squadron of the Second Dragons, by a force of 2000 Mexicans, under the command of Gen. Terreon. Gen. Taylor, on the 24th, had received a report that the enemy were crossing the river above his camp. Capt. Thornton, with his command, was sent out on the evening of the 24th, to examine the country above, and see whether there was any truth in the report. His command was composed of Capt. Harden, Lieut. Kane, Lieut. Mason, five sergeants, four corporals, one bugler, and forty-nine privates. His Mexican guide returned this morning, stating that he had been attacked at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th by a large number of the enemy, and that the whole command was captured or destroyed. The guide warned him that he was in the vicinity of the enemy, and refused to proceed. He waited until night, and none of the party coming in, he returned home. About 11 o'clock this morning a private of the party was brought in a cart. He was wounded in two places. The man who brought him was the bearer of a note from Gen. Terreon to Gen. Taylor, the amount of which was, that "on the score of humanity, he claimed the charge of sending in to him two dragoons who were wounded in the engagement brought on by a charge from an American cavalry officer against his command of 200 men, as he had no flying hospital." He then spoke of the rest being prisoners, and said "they would be treated with consideration due prisoners of war, agreeably to the custom of civilized nations." From the wounded dragoon we obtain the following facts:

That the charge was made in open ground; and that when the command "charge" was given, but a few of the enemy were seen, but as they dashed over a hill the whole command presented themselves; they were fired upon, and immediately surrounded and taken prisoners. He does not know what became of Capt. Thornton. Capt. Harden and Lieut. Mason are prisoners, and are all well. He reports Lieut. Kane as shot, and it is feared he is killed. Ten men were killed. Before the cart left, one of the two men mentioned died. From the note of Gen. T. it seems that he accuses Capt. Thornton of having charged upon him. One can hardly conceive of such madness as charging 200 men with 63, and it is fair to presume that he was surrounded and charged to cut his way through. Time will clear it all up. The capture of Capt. Thornton's party and death of Lieut. Porter, and murder of Col. Crose, are rather melancholy commencement of the war. I say war, for there is no doubt of its existence, and that unless an armistice is signed in ten days, we must have some hard fighting. The enemy are collecting in some considerable numbers, and I think their force may be estimated with safety at 5,000. Gen. Taylor is rapidly pushing forward his field work, and I understand has sent for 4,000 volunteers—two thousand from Louisiana and two thousand from Texas. If they will give us a fair fight, we do not doubt our ability to whip them; but if they are going to give us a second edition of the Florida war, it will be a very annoying affair.

Yours very truly,

W. S. HENRY, Lt. U. S. A.

## MR. INGERSOLL AT HOME.

An immense meeting of the Democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, took place on Friday, May 1st. The Keystone, in referring to the meeting, says it was "the largest meeting ever contained within the walls of any building in Philadelphia." The following resolution, offered by Gen. Rounfont, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have observed with feelings of profound gratification the course of the Hon. Charles Jaford Ingersoll, member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, upon the subject of the frauds, peculations and corruptions charged against Daniel Webster; and that the calm, prudent, yet courageous manner in which he has persisted in his charges against an abandoned, though powerful man, and the conclusive and overwhelming proofs that he has offered to present in support of these charges, although received with abuse and vituperation by those who have pensioned "the God like" Daniel, and who pay him for his speeches and his votes, are entitled to the warm approval of every honest American.

Justice requires that these charges should be investigated fairly, promptly and fearlessly, and that those who honestly prefer or approve them, whether in elevated or humble stations, should be sustained by a generous community, determined to see justice done without fear, favor or affection.

In relation to the matters at issue between Messrs. Ingersoll and Webster, the N. Y. News has the following seasonable remarks. They are particularly applicable to the Whig press in this quarter, which grossly assails Ingersoll and sustains Webster, without qualification. Perhaps we have no right to expect anything better, however; and if Webster should prove to be guilty of all that Ingersoll has charged, the Whig politicians would only like him better.

The single fact that Mr. Webster is a pensioner, ought to damn him, and would with any party but the Whigs. "The Whig press have assumed to prejudice this whole case in a most summary way, and to heap abuse on Mr. Ingersoll's head and laudation on Mr. Webster's after a fashion rather premature, to say the least of it. We have no other remark to make at present than this, that so far as regards all the more serious and vital part of the issue now raised between these two gentlemen, the fault of the aggression lies nearer to Mr. Webster's door than to Mr. Ingersoll's. He first drew the knife in the encounter, and rushed into the close quarters of insulting and unparliamentary personalities. How he will fare in the encounter remains yet to be seen. We most sincerely hope that he will come out of the investigation as his friends desire and expect to see him. Meantime they would do well, if they will not suspend their judgment till they get the evidence before them, at least to suspend a senseless clamor of abuse against Mr. Ingersoll; who received the extreme provocation from Mr. Webster, calculated to lead him to bring forward, almost in self-defence, the charges now under investigation. Wait for the report of the committee, and then let full and fair justice be meted out all round."

THE BRITISH STEAMER CAMBRIA, after being lighted on of about 80 tons in coal, 50 tons in chain cables, cargo and luggage, and 20 tons of water amidships by emptying two of her boilers, then heaving actively at hawsers which were attached to anchors from off her bows, and applying all steam from two steamboats to her assistance, was moved from her bed at Truro, and immediately started for Boston. She did not leak while on shore, nor since; consequently her injuries if any must be slight.

The N. Y. Tribune intimates that the accident to the Cambria, by which the news by the regular mails was delayed, while certain Boston merchants who were passengers left the ship, and went on by express, enabled certain speculators to make large sums by the purchase of cotton in New York, on the strength of the 15 per cent. advance in England.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Western Telegraph.

The telegraph having been extended from Utica to Syracuse, (53 miles) is now in operation the whole distance from Albany N. Y., to Syracuse.

The wires of the Magnetic Telegraph Line, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, have been extended across the Susquehanna river on posts.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the wire of the Telegraph in Lancaster city, was struck by lightning several times during the thunder storms of last week. No damage was done, nor is it believed that, in case of a recurrence of the accident, any injury could be sustained, the wire being too small to contain a sufficient quantity of fluid to produce any serious consequences. The sound produced by the stroke, in the interior of the Telegraph office, was similar to that of the report of a pistol, which was accompanied by the emission of a few sparks.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.—Although, probably, many exaggerated statements are put forth for mere purposes of speculation, there seems but little reason for doubting that the copper mines of Lake Superior are of great value. It will be remembered, that it is only but recently that the lead mines of the northwest have begun to attract attention, and we already find that a large amount of this product is yielded, not only for consumption within our own territory, but also for exportation to China, and other parts of the world. We now annually import into the United States about one thousand four hundred and eighty-three tons of copper, which, at 16 cents a pound, its ordinary price, yields the sum of \$474,560.90, a sum which is paid to individuals abroad.

The correspondent of the Phil. Ledger gives the following as a remark of Mr. O'Connell of Alabama, made during the debate on the Oregon question. It had been argued, as a reason for settling on the basis of the 49th parallel, that our country was already too large. Mr. O'Connell replied that "the aristocratic classes in this country had no objection to any grasping acquisition of property, whether real or personal—they would not object to the government owning Oregon to the Russian line, Upper and Lower California, Sonora, Durango, and even Mexico itself, were it that they feel and know that the tax paying, road-working, land-renting, mustering, war-fighting, broad-brimmed, brogan-shod, leather-breached, industrious, honest lovers of constitutional liberty, of equality, of God, their country, and their fellows, will do it inevitably on the government!"

The Miami pre-emption bill, establishing the price of \$2 per acre, passed the U. S. House of Representatives on the 4th inst. For a report of the proceedings see Congress here.

A bill for the retrocession of Alexandria county, D. C., to Virginia, passed the House on the 5th,—ayes 90, nays 65.

PIE PLANT.—We acknowledge our obligations to the Rev. Mr. Beecher for beautiful specimens of the delicious pie plant. These were the largest we have ever seen, weighing respectively 24 and 18 ounces; and were perfect and sound. But very few, if any, individuals can compete successfully with Mr. B. in the art of horticulture.

Edm. H. Clark, postmaster at Cherry Hill, Pa., has been arraigned, charged with having for some time been engaged in robbing the packages of letters passing through his office.

## The Melancholy Month of May.

(FROM CATHARINE ALLEN'S TABLET.)

The poets sing of the merry month of May,  
But surely Nature never looked so grim.  
Where are the flowers that make all Nature gay?  
Where are the bees? Ah! they're all a hum.

Where are the blossoms that should gem the bowers?  
This year they make a very sorry show;  
For, what with botanists wide and petting showers,  
The buds are blown away before they blow.

Milton alludes to Zephyr gently playing  
With young Aurora, full of mirth and glee;  
If in the present year they'd gone a-maying,  
They must have done so with a parapet.

They bid us forth in May to hear the note  
Of nightingale screaming through the plain;  
This year we should have needed a great coat,  
As a protection 'gainst the rattling rain.

The morn'g breeze is well enough, no doubt,  
That gently dillies with fair Phoebe's curls;  
But not so pleasant when it blows about  
Your hat so rapid and successful whirls.

Alas, who tell that merry knock, dim and drear!  
Dull what they know not what they say;  
Thou'lt be the greatest cheat in all this year!  
Farewell, most melancholy month of May!

Just at present (while we write this) the following is more apposite to the state of the weather:

May.

I feel a new note in every gale,  
The winds that fan the flowers,  
And with their welcome breathing fill the air,  
Tell of season hours—  
Of hours that glide unroll away  
Beneath the sky of May.

The spirit of the gentle south wind calls  
From his blue throne of air,  
And where his whispering voice in music falls,  
Beauty is budding there;  
The bright notes of the valley break  
Their slumber, and awake.

The waving verdure along the plain,  
And the wild forest waves,  
To welcome back its playful mates again,  
A canopy of leaves;  
And from its darkening shadows floats  
A gust of trembling notes.

Fairer and brighter appears the reign of May;  
The tresses of the woods  
With the light daffodil of the west wind play;  
And the soft-blowing breeze,  
As gladly to their goal they run,  
Hail the returning sun.

The following "Song of May," by Mrs. Catharine Allen, is very pretty:

The joyous month of May has come,  
And perfumes lead the air;  
The bee is out with drowsy hum,  
The angel thrush his snare;  
The silver waters from the hill  
With music dance and glare.

And hark! the morning woodlands thrill  
With many a warbler's song!  
The violet blows beside the stream,  
The blood red in the wood,  
With daisies all the meadows gleam,  
Like stars on sodden sod.

The blue blooms by larches thin,  
The grass grows green and gay,  
And song and beauty usher in  
The laughing month of May!

The following statistics of executions and murders in Belgium, show the effect of substituting life-long imprisonment for death:

Executions. Murders.

In 19 years ending 1814. . . 533. . . 209 or 21 per annum.  
In 15 years ending 1829. . . 71. . . 141 or 8 per annum.  
In 5 years ending 1831. . . none. . . 20 or 4 per annum.

The ancient Irish always regarded executions with horror, for capital punishments were unknown to their laws. An historical fact illustrates their independence and humanity. When Hugh O'Neil (who had learned the custom from England) ordered Hugh Gavelock's head to be cut off, he could find no executioner among his own subjects. Yet this was as late as the reign of Elizabeth.

THE MORMONS.—A Mormon settlement, under the influence of Sidney Rigdon, has been commenced in the vicinity of Greencastle, in the county of Franklin, Pa. They have purchased a large tract of land from a Mr. McLanahan, for which they paid some fifteen thousand dollars. Upon the tract is a very valuable water power, and it is said they propose erecting extensive manufactories—among the rest a cotton factory. A considerable number of the faithful have commenced locating upon their new premises, Sidney Rigdon being present and directing their movements.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The U. States steamer Princeton, at the Charleston Navy Yard, has all her stores on board, and will be ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico at the end of the week. She has been put in excellent condition. The frigate United States, destined for the coast of Africa, and afterwards the Mediterranean, to take the place the Cumberland was intended to supply, is nearly ready for sea. The razee Independence will require an outlay of \$75,000 for repairs, and will not probably be ready for sea before October.

DELAWARE.—Governor Stockton, of Delaware, departed this life on the 2nd of March last. He was constitutionally succeeded by Dr. Maull, Speaker of the Senate during the last session of the Legislature. A bill from the Delaware Journal announces the death of Gov. Maull on the 3d inst.; his disease being got in the stomach. Wm. Temple, of Smyrna, Speaker of the House at the last session, is now, by the Constitution, Governor of the State, and will hold office until the next gubernatorial election.

OREGON WHIGS.—A second dinner was given to Senator HANNEGAN, at Covington, on the 6th inst., by the whigs. The toasts went "the whole figure" for Oregon. We shall notice more fully hereafter. Mr. Hannegan left for Washington, by way of the Walash, on the 7th.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Franklin Duane Pettit, one of the editors of the Columbus, Ia., Gazette, died on the 2d inst. after an illness of three months. He was in the 37th year of his age, and left a wife and four small children, to lament his untimely death. A public meeting of the citizens of Columbus was held, and resolutions of respect and condolence were unanimously adopted.

CANDIDATES.—We shall commence in our next the publication of a full and entire list of the democratic and Whig candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives. We shall be obliged to our cotemporaries and friends throughout the State, if they will notify us of such nominations as soon as made, especially in the counties where no paper is published.

A printing office is wanted at Perryville, it is said. The same thing "is wanted" in nearly every village in the State. There are already four times as many in this State as are profitable to their proprietors or the community. Perhaps some of these would do well to remove to Perryville.

The miners at Eagle river bluffs, Wisconsin, not long since, raised in a single day ten barrels of silver ore—worth \$1000 per barrel.

## The Oregon Notice.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5th.  
The Notice, I understand, was sent out to Mr. McLane by two channels, on the first of May, with instructions to communicate it to the British government.

The Joint Resolution was sent as a sort of preamble to the Notice. I do not learn that the Notice is accompanied with any expression of a wish, on the part of this Government, to renew the negotiations. But what may be the character of the instructions on that point to Mr. McLane, has not transpired.

The fact that the notice has been sent has been officially communicated to Mr. Fakenham.

## Union County.

To the Editors of the State Sentinel:

DEAR SIRS:—Supposing that you will feel anxious to hear what the Democracy are doing in Union County, I send you the following remarks. It is generally conceded that this county is Whig, yet sometimes she gives a Democratic majority, although very small. In 1843 she gave a majority to Mr. Whitcomb of 25, and this year I think she will do so again. Our population is divided into three sections: Democrats, Whigs and the Liberty party; and when each runs its own ticket, the contest between the Democrats and Whigs is warm and close. This year, (unless Dr. Chitwood, Associate Judge, resigns,) the number of our county officers to be elected will be only two Representatives and a Commissioner. But the Dr.'s growing practice, professionally, has made him anxious to quit the Bench. So it may be calculated that an Associate Judge will also have to be elected. For Representative, Mr. Reid, Watt, and others are talked of. For Commissioner, Mr. Nelson, (the present Commissioner, from whom a better cannot be found, but he is old and wishes to retire,) Mr. Preston and Immel are named. For Judge, should vacancy occur, James Osborn would, I think, obtain the nomination by the Convention, which sits the first Saturday of July. Mr. Vance is talked of, as likely to get the nomination for Senator. Fayette has the right term of nominating for this office—and I hope he may be elected. Neither the Whigs nor Liberty party have showed their hands, and no day is set by them, for a nomination—although it is understood that they are to have one.

Yours, &c., P. Q.

## Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.